r Protest by Miss Harriot K. Hunt, M. D.

Marriot K. Hunt, the well known female mentitioner, in paying her taxes for the prer, accompanies the act with the following the third which she has made:—
ederlok U. Tracy, Tracsurer, and the Assessed other authorities of the city of Bo ton, and ens generally, and the Legislature particu-

riot K. Hunt, physician, a native and permariot K. Hunt, physician, a native and permariot K. Hunt, physician, a native and permasaident of the city of Boston, upon the payof her taxes in 1862 formally protested against
justice and inequality of levying taxes upon a
f the citizens who are not accorded the right
resentation. Her protest affirmed the fact
il persons in Massachusetts, twenty-one years
c and upwards, including even drunkards.
Innatice or idiots, who may be independent
perism or guardianship, are, if males, qualiy the payment of a Stat-or county tax, to vote
nicipal elections—no standard of morality, jusprinciple, being regarded—the payment of
ax, and male sex, being the only required quaons. Her protest also alluded to the characyour alien laws and naturalization privileges,
inted out the positive wrong existing in cona with the present system of public school
tion, which, while unterly ignoring the need of
a School for girls in Boston, utterly ignoring
ed of a college for women in Massachusetts,
fore taxes to be as unceremoniously levied
emanded on a large body of female citizens as
a that body was appropriately recognized in
Her protest also sets forth that, while it is
y and distinctly admitted that "governments
situted among men, deriving their just power
that body was appropriately recognized in
her protest also sets forth that, while it is
y and distinctly admitted that "governments
situted among men, deriving their just power
ely, consented to the government which, year
review and collects its taxes on their prothis year with increased rates of valuation
arcentage.
following year, 1853, on the payment of the

following year, 1853, on the payment of the laxes, the act was accompanied by another a, in which, after the recapitulation of the forests, not ie was taken of the decesson of the stational Convention of that year, with regard proposed erseure from your laws, of the word in immediate reference to your unequal and system of public school education, and alluras made to the inefficiency of your school itees, as well as to the injustice of slighting sition of 2,700 citizens for equal advantages cation for mind and not sex.

now, in the year 1854, this, her third protest, before your body. Shall it be set saide with arm, or will your magnanimity be equal to the flaying it before the Legislature, so peculiare anized this year, as it were pledged to invested mind the year as it were pledged to invested mind the year as it were pledged to invested mind the your say, and the right to determine to what see their money shall be applied, is declared by usages to be beyond their province. Are committees to be chosen from each ward ote for such, and, although girls are included its school education, wonten are decied a reisen on these committees. The revised city r was submitted, in Nov. 1854, to the citizens ir ratification or rejection, and the question who are citizens? Why, males—why, for—pell taxers—the intemperate—the vicious ignorant—any body and every body who have e wit to clude pauperism or guardianship—if requbilicanism, the theories or practices of our government, with all that is wholesome, shie, and just!

respect of justice is again appealed to. The spirit of our forefathers "held these truths elevation and the aritons of English and Amorate the laws accomments that rights and burdens be harmonious—taxation and representation ensive. That all men are created equal; sey are endowed by their Creator with certain able rights; that among these are life, liber-ribe pursuit of happiness." Natural and pojustice, and the aritons of English and Amorate payers are such as the fundamental basis of all just governous and

we are bound.

r remonstrant, in paying her taxes for 1854,
e third time utters her protest against the
t usages of Boston, which deprive citizens of
tht, nobly sustained by cur ancestors, and
ely identical with the e on which rests the
of American liberty This is respectfully
tted.

HARRIOF K. HUNT.
32 Green street, Boston, Nov. 15, 1854.

Disappearance of a Young Woman.
learn that a young woman named Emms sister of George and William Moore, tailors, city, left the house of R. L. Whitney, her sisushand, on Tuesday evening, at about eight 4, saying that sie was going down street, and be absent about half an hour, since which thing has been heard from her by her friends Miss Moore was employed in sewing for taind had taken work from Mr. Henderson to her at Mr. W.'s, on North street, the same even we conjectures, so far as we can ascertain, med by her brothers respecting the cause of sence. She was exemplary in her conduct, we no intimation of a purpose to go away, spicion that she has been decoyed away by esigning persons, and is detained against her strong in the minds of her friends. No clue nobtained to lead to the ascertainment of the ut if the missing person is not restrained usy, she will probably relieve the minds of n search of her by communicating with them, in other places may help to solve this mysteoticing this circumstance. We have been furwith the following description of the missing mation wanted—Of the whereabouts of Emms.

mation wanted - Of the whereabouts of Emma mation wanted—Of the whereabouts of Emma whose residence is st 73 North street. She home on Tuesday evening last, about eight, a string that she would return in about half r, since which time her family have not heard er. She had on her person when she left a igned delaine dress, light summer shawl, a sit, plain straw bonnet, the crown covered d plain silk; also a gold waten, about \$10 of jewelry, and \$20 in money. It is suspected triends that foul measures have been used to their return home. Any information in reher that can be given to her afflicted friends gratefully received at her residence, or at Globe buildings.—Rochester Democrat, Nov.

PACKING IN THE WEST.—The Cincincati of the 15th instant says:—weather having become favorable, pork packfairly commenced. A number of the houses atting yesterday, and should the temperature can at present the remainder will be in op is oday or to merrow. In the way of sales of a have but little to notice. Buyers and sell-generally apart in their views. The mighthe former talk about \$3.50 a \$3.75, while five latter have concluded to pack on their count rather than sell for less than \$4.50, growed stage of water and an easier money would operate in favor of sellers. Of the there is some prospect; and if prices of hogs settle to what may be considered a safe point, it if buyers can satisfy themselves that the will pay at the prices that may prevail, its will not want for money.

\*\*Smitsellis Journal\*\*, of the 14th inst., says:—

\*\*ittle was done in the way of kiving until ay, when the weather became cold enough neme active operations. The total number p to last evening may be set down at 15,000 There is, we learn, a very great falling off in A good proportion of the hogs killed do gb more than from 130 to 160 pounds. In id of lard there is even a greater falling off, short of last year thus far fully, 30 per cent. y carn fed hogs.

\*\*aless of cobsequence have been made, and ass regards prices differ very widely. We and toat contracts have been made for heavy \$3.25 gross on time. The scarcity of money at the pressing effect on the market. A sain of his he hogs has been made at \$3.75 net. rices do not hold good for heavy corn fed hich we thick will command \$4.25, and per-50 net on time. The killing will, for the , he mostly on oweens account.

\*\*ACEDINARY LONGEVITY —Mrs. Mi'Lellan, a

ACREMANY LONGEVITY—Mrs. M'Lellan, a lady, for a long time a resident of West shuly, cied on the 12th inst., at the advance of one hundred and six yesss—Can. Paper.

Our Boston Correspondence.

Boston, Nov. 18, 1854.

Dull Times—Know Nothings—The Offices—Gen.

Wison and the United States Senatorship—
Character of the New Legislature—Presidency of the Senate—Theuricals—United States Grand
Jury—Laquer Sellers and the Liquor Law.

There is hardly life though here to keep one awake. It is always dull in Massa shuastic between election day and Thanksgiving, but it is more than usually so new—probably the exhaustion consequent on the great birth of Monday last. State street has not yet recovered from the stuner caneal.

quent on the great birth of Monday last. State street has not yet recovered from the stuper caused by having discovered that somebody had set up, and with success, an opposition to the decrees of fate. It was shaved so very close that it has had no power even to complain of the treatment it has received. Some of the whig leaders—the party is mostly composed of leaders now—bitterly denounce those of their number whose perverse conduct last summer prevented that ""fusion" which might have saved them from utter ruin. To hear them talk you would think there was a whig party still existing in the nation. Meantime, the Know Nothings are preparing for the next Presidential campaign; their wast success having enlarged their ideas. Their Massesuccess having enlarged their ideas. Their Massa-chusetts Issus they mean to have followed by a national Arbels. They are, however, likely to have enough to do at home as soon as their State govern-ment shall have been organized. There is the great moral question of the age—the spoils question, I mean—that promises a world of trouble. Most of the State office-holders are Know Nothings, and prominent members of the order, so that they can't be easily got rid of for the benefit of the gentlemen

who founded the party in Massachusetts. Mr. Wright, the Secretary of State, has been ever virght, the Secretary of State, has been ever classed with the "nasty whiga," and he is a Know Nothing, and always was. Colonel Keys, Sheriff of Middlesex, an ultra whig, of the ultraist sort, is a leading Know Nothing. So it goes throughout the State, the whig Sheriffs, with some exceptions, being "in at the death" of their party, and "assisting" at its execution, in a very literal sense indeed Mr. Gardner is a shrewd man, but it will task him Mr. Gardner is a shrewd man, but it will task him to reconsile the expectations of the optimates of his party with the demands of the novi homines, who will come all hungry to the labors of patriotism.

There is one thing connected with the result of the election which causes the whigs to feel worse than any, or all others. It is the prospect, a mounting to all but a certainty, that General Wilson will be alcotted a mountain to the second of the second wilson.

be elected a member to the United States Senate very soon, to take the place now held by Mr. Rockwell, and which that gentleman is keeping warm and comfortable for him. If I had had any doubts of there having been some sort of an understanding between Mr. Gardner and his immediate friends and Gen. Wilson and his friends, they would have been removed by the speech of the General in reply to the Know Nothing delegation that waited on him on Tuesday evening. That speech is plain as light to those who understand the language of politics, in which it was spoken. Besides, it is now pretty well known that Gen. Wilson's letter of declination to the Republican State Committee was nothing more nor less than the expression of opinion on his part that his friends abould go in for Mr. Gardner, and so secure his election at the polls, by which his ulterior purposes could be greatly advanced. Had he not written that letter Mr. Gardner would not have been elected last Monday. Besides, the free sollers will have the power in the next Legislature to elect whomsoever they please to the Senate. They have elected to that body an absolute majority over the whig Know Nothings, and over the latter, should they combine with the nine immortal members of the new opposition, one of whom, the republican, would be found, I presume, a supporter of the General. There can be no reason for supposing that the whole thing has not been as regularly cut and dried as the business of a caucus or a convention, or a council, or that it was not been as regularly cut and dried as the business of a caucus or a convention, or a council, or that it was not been as regularly cut and dried as the business of a caucus or a convention, or a council, or that it was not been as regularly cut and dried as the business of a caucus or a convention, or a council, or that it was not been as regularly cut and dried as the business of a caucus or a convention, or a council, or the list of November. "Kan me, the recruits of a new party will have in the next Legislature, be elected a member to the United States Senate very soon, to take the place now held by Mr. Rock-

would be able to work worders. Each and salent are always the ruling things of this world.

Mr. Hall, who has been elected both to Congress and to the State Senate (First district and Plymouth county), is spoken of for the presidency of the latter body. Should be get the place, he will owe it to the attacks made on him by the whigs. He can hold both offices, for the Congress to which he is chosen does not meet until some mouths after the time that the Senate will have adjourned.

Mr. Forrest had a derecty packed house to see him play Spartacus, last evening. His engagement has been a very successful one. Mr. Bennett's Iago to Mr. Forrest's Othello is highly praised by our dramatic critics, and so is Mrs. Barrow's Desdemons.

They have been playing "Hard Times" at the Museum, being a dramatic version from Dickens' novel of that name. W. H. Smith was very happy as Stephen Blackpool, and Mr. Warren was Bounderby to the life.

The United States Grand Jury reported yesterday, but at the time I write it is not known whether they have or not indicted any persons concerned in the Fancuil Hall meeting on the night of Bachelder's ceath. If they have, the trials will be only formalities, as a Massachasetts jury could not be empannelled that would find them guilty. However, the finding of the bills, and ther-trials under them, would help break up that "agitation" which is so much on Ldenned.

The liquor sellers are faring badly, and their condition is likely to be much worse before it can be made any better, as the new Legislature will contain an everwhelming majority of the most uncompromising legal sussionists in the world, who will convert the law into a regular inquisition rack, and, if that be not enough, will authorize an ausone fe for all the liquor in the State, with the makers and sellers of the same to be thrown in.

ALGOVA.

Charleston, S. C., Regatta—Second Day.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 16.]

The wind blowing freshly from the southwest at the hour designated for the commencement of the sports yesterday, the track of toe access was changed, on account of the roughness of the water, to the Cooper River, in front of the city, starting from opposite the wharf at the foot of Lauren-street, and terminating at Boyce's wharf. The starting jung-severe William McK. Parker and Captain Uncent; the terminating judges were Captain Unste, R. W. Bacot, and F. Porcher.

FIRST RACE.

vere Wilham McK. Parker and Captain Viscoat; the terminating judges were Captain Joste, R. W. Bacot, and F. Porcher.

PIRST RACE.

Second class boats—Extrador fee, \$15 Prize, \$390. Bright Starp, (canos.) 43 feet, 8 oars, by J. Hamilton Couper, of Georgin; steered by M. Comper. Susan Ciarke, 40 feet, 8 oars, by E. M. Carke, of James teland; steered by Mr. Constanting Safety. Younger Sister, 45 feet, 10 oars by J. R. Witson, Jr., of St. Paul's; steered by Mr. Constanting Safety.

The sist was perfectly even, the Bocky Stare, having the choice of nosit n, on he inside, and for some time the boats kept abreast, but after fieling each other's strength, the Becky Share, having the choice of nosit n, on he inside, and for some time the boats kept abreast, but after fieling each other's strength, the Becky Share pradually drew out in front, closely followed by the Younger Sister, and notwithstanding a most beautiful and spirled coatest, their relative positions were maintained until the close of the race, the Beckey Sharp winning by a length; Younger Sister second, and the Susan Clarke well up. Time: 6 min. 36 sec.

True has George, in the person of her gallant representative, via dicated her process from the ciscoed is resulting from the previous day's defeat. Incred, it is has dro imagine, when looking at his beautiful boat, and his athletic and will-trained crew, how Mr. Couper can be anything eise but successful in such contests.

SECOND RAGE.

Fourth class be also entrance fee, \$10; prize, \$150. Cricare, 35 feet, 6 cars, by W. D. Walter, of Charleston; steered by Mr. Water.

Colleton, 35 feet, 6 cars, by S. G. Bailey, of Charleston; steered by Mr. Water.

Colleton, 35 feet, 6 cars, by S. G. Bailey, of Charleston; steered by Mr. C. Bailey.

At the signal the boate started, the Josquin having the linner time, Colleton the middle, and Chicare at the linner time, Colleton the middle, and Chicare of the linner time, Colleton the middle, and Josquin having the linner time, when hay be a season to be for about half the c

The Catholic Excitement at Hartford.

The Catholic Excitement at Hartfurd.

CONDUCT OF BISHOF CABILEY—ATTEMPT TO DISCRACE THE BOOY OF REV. JOHN BRADY.

[From the Hartferd Times. Nov. 18.]

This mersing's sun rese upon an intensely excited Catholic population in Hartford. Their fe ings had been wounded, and the bleeding wounds freshly probed, cross-out, and lacerated, by the course which Bishop C'Railey has pursued towards Father Brady during the last days of his life, and the orders which he, O'Reiley, dispatched from P ovidence, forbidding the use of the church at Mr. Brady's funeral, and directing that his body should not be placed in the spot prepared for its last resting place by Mr. Brady himself.

The faithful paster who had labored among his charge for 18 long years—who had been with them in sickness and want—who had instructed them with the greatest care, to be temperate, kind, henest, and law shiding citisens—who had pisced the church upon a prosperous footing—had erected a beautiful cathedral, and still held a mortgage upon it of more than \$20,000—this good paster had departed to the world of spirits.

"What caused his death?" was a question on the lips of all. "It was a broken heart;" "It was not cholers," &c. Each man had his opinion, and all were free to express their sentiments.

On slight pretexts the Bishop had silenced Mr. Brudy as a pastor. Then upon Sunday last, (the Bishop scuding off to Providence,) the edict was made public that Father Brady's connection with the flock over which he had presided as long and so faithfully, was forever revered. In ragged health previously, this summary and arbitrary course to works him harrowed up his soul, and in three days time he was among the dead; and others, lazier, less worthy and less beloved, are to take advantage of the great success of his hanors—at least one other. On erecting the new cathedral, the work of his own hands, Father Brady haved finging stone in front of the church, as the spot where his body should rest in death. In his dying hour, as a last request to those who respecte

were forbidden, and the good pastor was to be buried like a dog, in disgrace, "without the benefit of clergy."

The Rev. Mr. Brady, of Middletown, a nephew of the deceased, rose with a heart full of serrow, and announced that the altar was closed, and that the pastor was denied funeral ceremonies in the church that he had built! Here' rose a wall and lamentation, loud and long, which would have suer into any bishop's heart that was not harder than granite.

It was soon announced, however, that access had been had to the candles, the holy waver, vestmente, &c., and that high mass would be said—and it was said there in that church, in defiance of the bishop and his orders. It was a glorisus triumph of the people and of right, over a tyranay as damnable as sin.

Bishop O'Reiley arrived here from Providence, in the noon train to-day.

We must let our reporter tell of the proceedings.

OBSEQUIS OF FATHER BRADY.

Yesterday (Friday) the residence of Rev. Mr. Brady was crowded by the members of the congregation and by citizens of all denominations. The body isy in state, dressed in his ministerial robes.

Many were deeply affected at this their last look at their beloved priest on earth.

This (Saturday) morning, without regard to the Bish op's orders, the church was dressed in black, as were the ornaments on the altar. The officiating priests also were garments of sombrehue, trimmed with white. Other priests present were in citizen's dress—mere lookers on.

A solemn requiem mass was celebrated at the clurch, commencing at 11 o'clock. Celebrant, Rev. Hugh J. O'Reilly, of Norwalk, assisted by Rev. Luke Daly, of New Britain, as deacon, and Rev. Mr. Cody, of Hartford, as sub-deacon. Rev. E. J. O'Brien, of New Haven, was Master of Caremonies. The responses were sung, and the usual prayers proper for such coasions, were entoned by assembled priests, consisting as choir of the Rev. Thomas Quinn, of Mridet, and Rev. Mr. Cullen, of New Haven, Rev. Mr. Lynch, of Greenbush, New York; besides a number of othe s whose names we cou

the church.

The grave was dog cast of the principal entrance of the church; a tomb was construited of stone; and hereithe body was lowered into its last resting place, amid the sobs and tears of the crowd.

There must have been five thousand persons in and about the church during the selsma ceremo-

nies.

Thus ended, unless the hand of tyranny shall disturb the askes which have thus been humanely deposited by a grateful congregation, the ceremonies over the remains of the Rev. John Brady, whose good deeds and faithful ministrations will long be remembered by all classes of our community. The congregation have done right, and the people of Hartfood will sustain them in this day's solemn duties which they have so faithfully and mournfully consummated. Requiescat in pace.

The Bank Excitement Over in Chicago—The Banks to Resume.

[From the Chicago Free Frees, Nov. 16.]

Yesterday, we are happy to say, our streets were quiet. So tar as we could learn, the run on the banks is over, and unless some new cause of alarm should arise, we have reason to 10 e the crisis is passed. Business is moving clong as usual, and seems to lave returned to its original channels.

Among those who understand our general banking law there never has been any distrust of the liling is banks. That the people may have their confidence renseured, Hen. P. Maxwell publishes the following:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

TO THE PUBLIC.

following:—

To THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned feels called upon, at this time of monetary excrement, to make a public statement, for the benefit of such persons as are not in the way of being correctly informed as to the value of Illinois bils and suspended backs.

Every book to this State, under the general banking law, has deposited with the Auditor, in the bands of the Treasurer, good interest paying bonds of the reveral States, to the full amount of every collar of there was bils; and all registered many as equally be one, as their doors have in no way deposited the security for their bills—key are of their blue rew—but cannot command specie until the Auditor is cass of their bonds or scourities according to his which is required to be done immediately, it shield the cost notice will be given and the bills and ened it specie. No sacrifice should be asset of binds Sank bills whatsoever—mit even stageness backs.

P. Maxwell,
Bask Commissioner.

(nicago, Nov. 15, 1854)

In case, Nov. 15, 1854

In this come than it pives us great pleasure to say the we were as used set evening by one of the corpictors of the City Bank, that they expect to resume husices on Tuesday rext. We also heard, but not efficially, that the Union Bank will resume in a few days.

The ducture of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank also publish a card this morning which looks to an early resumption of business. These facts will tend to strengthen public confidence.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IS POUGHEREPSIE—SIX HORSES AND THREE COWS CONSUMED.—A La shout two colock yesterday moniming, a fire broke out in the stables in the rear of the Gregory H use, on Catharine street, and spread to rapidly that it could not be extinctly used to utilit the buildings were consumed, with six horses and three cows which were in the building at the time. The loss by this fire will amount in all to about \$5,000. James Ketcham, of Dover, lest two valuable horses, a carriage and harness. Dr. Paine, of a menn, just one horse, harness and wagon; the Mesers, Scofields, grocers, of this city lost so splenoid horses, a wagon, some two or three sets of harness, &c. Mr. Gregory lost, in addition to the buildings, three cows, a number of vascues, harness, shu it fourteen tons of hay, one its disc bushels of cats, and a quantity of other value bie property—Paughkeepsie Dady Press, Noc. 14.

The Beans Riveres.—We understand that the Greed Jury of the United States Circuit Court 5:60:1cay counce bills of indictment against some of the Burns rioters. Triels will commence on Morday notaling. The names of those indicted have not traced to defect the past rate of the speakers at the Fatcuil Hat prefere. Lossen Adlas, Nov. 18.

Diensters on the Lakes.

[From the Buffalo Commercial, Nov. 17.]

LOSS OF THE FROFFILLER BUSINESS, ETC., ETC.

The Busephalus foundered in the gale of Sunday, and went down in Beginaw Bay. Seven of the deck hanse, store of the firemer and the cook were drowned. Captain Alexander and thirteen of the arew were saved. The Bucephalus was bound from Chicago for this port, and had a cargo of 14.000 bushels of corn and counterable rolling freight. See was owned in this city by Mesers. Holt, Palmer & Cu., and her captain, and was valued at \$28,000—insured for \$20,000. Her freight was also insured.

In addition to the above, we have this morning obtained from Captain Alexander, the mames, &c., of those who were drowned. The names are as follows:—

obtained from Captain Alexander, the names, &c., of those who were drowned. The names are as follows:

Peter Shoemaker, late 2d mate, Perrysburg. Ohio; David Brown, wheelsman, Beaver laisad; Anderson Rector, cook, Colchester, C. W.; Michael Stein, deck hand, Buffalo; Ger. Rupperaugh, do. do.; Geo. Smith, do. do.; Jacob Marks, do. do.; John Webber, do. do.; Henry Woerner, do. do.; one name not known, Port Washington, Wis.

The Bucephains went down in about mixty fathoms of water.

The Rochester Advertiser learns from Captain Wilder that several schooners and other craft are salore on the Canada side—one near Darlington, was driven well up into the woods.

The Milwankie Stuffinel of the 14th says, Captain Leigh, of the schoorer Emms, of this port, reports his vessel waterlogged at the Manitou Islande. She spring a leak on Friday night in a heavy sea, the night being very dark. The light breaking, the captain succeeded in getting her into the harbor at Manitou, the water being up to the knees on the cabin floor. The Emma is loaded with lumber, and will be pumped out and brought home safely, it is thought.

The brig Sam Hole arrived on Sunday, with a load of coal from Cleveland. She was run into at Beaver Island by the schooner Republic, and her Isrboard side crushed bedly, the plankshear on the statboard side crushed bodly, the plankshear on the statboard side being also broken by the force of the blow. Capt. Cramer made temporary ro airs, stopping the leak, as d brought his vessel in safe y.

The Cleveland Plan Dealer, of the 17th, says:—The prepeller Ma flower ene amered a heavy cale on Sunday last, and was obliged to turow overboard two hundred barrels of floor, and three hundred barrels of pork and beef. She arrives at Newport in a crippied condition, having had a collision with a sall vessel in the river, sun received considerable damage.

She left Mackinac at 2 P. M. for Detroit. At 4 P. M. she was overtaken by a terrible gale, and rolling very mu h, her cargo of wheat, loose in her hold, sheeks de force sit

cerable damage.

She left Mackinac at 2 P. M. for Detroit. At 4 P. M. she was overtaken by a terrible gate, and rolling very mu h, her cargo of wheat, loose in her hold, shucked to one side, which flung her upon her beam nds. For a time it was thought she must go do wa, as she shipped huge seas at every swell. But the captain and all hands, after tumbling off her deck load, went below, and with shovels and puffs threw back the wheat, when she immediately righted.

The Chicago Times, of the 16th, say s:

The echooner Buens Vista arrived yesterday, hinging the sails, rigging, &c., from the wreck of the schooner O. P. Melzar, which was driven subore under Shuswa Point be the gale on Sunday last. The Buens Vista and Melzar cleared for this port from Maistee on the 14th inst. The next day the gale had reacted such a height that both vessels ran for a harbor. Taking shelter under the point, they cast anohor, but in less than an hour the Melzar parted both chains and went achore. She had a full cargo of lumber, which, with the vessel, is a total loss.

The propeller Saginaw, says the Detroit Tribune, of the 10th, is on the rocks below Gibraliar, outside. A lighter has gone down to take off her cargo.

Capt. Harris, of the Buens Vista, reponts having seen two fore-aid afters, one a black, the other a white hull, ashe a near Death's Door, both in dangerous position.

white ann, ashe is near Death's Door, both in dazgerous position.

The First Killing Frost in Savannah.

[From the Savannah Georgian, Nov. 16.]

We proume there can be no doubt but that this reights trod was yesterday morning visited by a killing frost. We cannot correlves testify to the fact, that we can testify that there was be, for we not only saw, but put our finger on it. A friend informs us that a flower poton his premises was frezen completely over as late as 7 o'clock A. M.

In this connection we will not withhold an express it of sympathy for a few of our fellow citizens still absent in more northerly ladicades, because not quite sure that it is yet safe to return to their homes. We seriously fear that in endeavoring to avoid yellow fever they will fall into consumption. Their suffering last night must have been "intelerable." Yet we know not what is to become of them. Dr. Rush, in his account of the Priladelphia yellow fever epideance of 1795, states, if we recoilect rightly, that there were some victims as lake as the ensuing February. No one can be a schucely certain that what occurred so iar north as Phinaelphia, may not happen in Savana. The best suggestion them that we can anake whose the circumstances, to those was feet that to twish-standing the fee, there may be danger to their valuable lives in a return to their homes, is, spend the winter abread. This will at least save the united the results of constants and the amount of the results of the fest wing scarement of the account of the results of the last theory years, may not be without interest. The reord was kept in the vicinity of Concardit Leastleast occober. 23 1844—November 14

. ne Jose wayne ere water	OL O CHA PRINCIPLE
1832 - October 23	1843 Octobe 28
1833 - October21	1844-November 14
1834- October20	1845- October
1835-November12	1846-October
1836-October20	1847- November 20
1837-October 26	1848 Nevember 1
1538-October22	1849-November26
1839-November 6	1850-October25
1840- Oc.cber 25	1851 - November 7
1847 - October 23	1852-Nov mb 14
1842- Oc ober26	1853-October20
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 20 3/13/11

The Pante in Chicago Over.

[From the Chicago Press, Nov. 17.]
The caim in the financial affat sof the cay, we are happy to say, continues, and the public now have every reason to hope that the criss is over. The people are beginning to believe that they have been at fineently doped by sharpers, who have got up all sorts of remers of bank isolures, to order that toey might but tier bills as a class ount and them send them in for species, as distributed their system of wholesale plumour. Their harvest, we trust is about over.

of wholesale planors. Their harvest, we teast, is about over.

As an instance of the soundoess of the illinois banks we give the following mets, which we refurnished us by the Hop. T. H. Campbell, auditor of the State, who is now in this city. It will be remembered we stated yester, ay morning, that illinois stocks and bonds can be received by the Auctor only at fifty cents on the dellar. The Marine B. k has stocks esposited which, if sold at their present n arket value in New York, would be worth \$218,428 in specie, on which they have received bills only to the sament of \$170,100, leaving a surplus of \$48,328 above the entire circulation of the bank. Mr. C. mpbell also informed us that the Chango Bank would have a surplus above its circulation of the bank studies were so d, of over \$41,000. Some of the bank, the te, have deposited the stocks of other States, but in any contingency the bill holders are estably safe. What folly then for the pec, le to each itee her more y to the brokers and sharpers whose only check the whole comments. The matter we have chief is to diaw com and sent it to others, and thus to increase their own fortunes by a tipling the bort rest of the whole common it. This matter, we believe it heginning to be uncerstood, and we do the wholes it will be so care a matter of tup and the Soundent.

AGIS OF FRE POLTE OF A MERICA.—James K. Patoleir, 757 Julin Piers of G9; Ric and H Dav. C7; C. alies Salaun, 63; Jama Ness, 60; William Brae. (6; James G. Percival, 59; Pri or in Herick, 69; George F. Storts, 53; attention, Greene, 12; George B Phin e. 52; Rippa Walda Emisson, 11; Robes Pawer, 51; Grope B Partice, 50; Coa. F. Elfman 45; N. e. Wells, 47; William G. Simme Ci; Brant 45; N. e. Wells, 47; William G. Simme Ci; Brant 45; N. e. Wells, 47; William G. Simme Ci; Brant 45; N. e. Wells, 47; William G. Simme Ci; Brant 46; William D. Galog e. 46; Julin G. While e. 46; William D. Galog e. 46; Julin G. While e. 46; William D. Galog e. 46; Julin G. While e. 46; William D. Galog e. 46; Julin G. While e. 46; William D. Telle, 53; Park 6-tjanein. 46; James Freeman Carke, 44; Ration H. yt. 44; James Addica, 44; William H. C. Mosmer 44; James Very, 44; Altred B. Street 43; Geo. W. Cutter, 43; William H. Burkigh, 42; Henry T. Turke mana. 41; Henry B. Hust, 41; Cornelius Mattews, 39; John G. Eare, 38; Philip P Cooke, 38; Epra Sargent, 38; Thomas W. Partone, 37; George W. Dawey, 36; Authur C. Coxe, 36; James T. Fields 56; James Rusell Lowil, 55; Thomas Buotatan Reed, 32; George H. Boker, 31; Bayard Paylo, 29; R. H. Stedcara, 28.—Baston Transcript, Noc. 18.

State Temperance Convention at Hartford.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION AT HARTFORD.

A CURRCULAT State Convention was held in Tursdey last at Hartford. The most encouraging rejoris, showing the operation of the new law, was presented. The following resolutions, im ig their, were adopted:

Besived, That the universal experience of the people under the operation of our excellent pohibitory law, fully confirms our most sanguine expectations, and establishes upon a firm and sure basis its wisdom, efficiency and jower.

Tableshes upon a firm and sure basis; is wistom, efficiency and power.

Re olved, That irasmuch as our recent legislation is severely interfering with the unrighteons and enormous gains of the liquor dealers, we must expect united and vigorous effort on their part to reinstate themselves in their old traffic, by removing the hindrance which now needs them whither/cever they turn, in the two-edged sword of the "Statutes of Cemecticat," and that we must not fail of a full preparation for such an emer-

THE ERIE RAILEOAD WAR NOT YET ENDED.—
The Common Council of Erie, Pa, have passed resolutions but rights the Mayor to circus the High Centish to "remove the railroal track occupying be street, after one week's rollee to the railroad

The Cherekee Nation.

The citizens of Tab-le-quah, in the Cherekee Nation, met on the 28th October, and declared the initiary post at Fort Gibson a public nuisance.

At a trial recently held at Flint Dietrict, Cherekee Nation, four men were sentenced to be hung on to lat of next month. A petition was sent to the Executive for a reprieve, but it was not granted, Mr. Ross remarking, if the jury who had complete knowledge of the case had declared them guity, it would be transcending proper bounds for him, who was unacquainted with the circumstances, to reader a contrary declaion.

Alluding to the proceedings of the late Cherokee Courcil, the Fayetteville (Ark.) Independent theye:—

Mr. Pheline was not on anch a cold twill after all.

Courcil, the Payetteville (Ark.) Independent the state of the Courcil, and the Payetteville (Ark.) Independent his Phelps was not on such a cold trail after all, when he visited the Oberokees with his Southwestern railroad acheme. By the action of the committee and Courcil of the Nation a part of the fundarising from the sale of the neutral lands will be invested in State or U.S. stocks, and the probability is that the ludians would prefer that the investment should be made in stock near home, and for an object that promises such immense benefits to their country.

The action of the Cherokees should arouse our own people, and our gallant Legislature should take

The action of the Cherokees should arouse our own people, and our gallant Legislature should take copy and do something wonderful. To be outdone by Indians in an enterprize peculiar to civilized nations would smack of disgrace to our State. The Pacific railread, the hope of the South, will certainly engage the tact, talent, and hearty efforts of every member.

Pacific realized, the hope of the South, will certainly engage the tact, talent, and hearty efforts of every member.

A bill passed the committee of the Cherokee Council on the 25th, making it unlawful for the Superintendent of Schools to employ any persons as teachers, who were suspet ted of entertaining sentiments favorable to abolitionism; and it was further enacted that the different sheriffs should report any and all ministers and missionaries to the United States agent who were suspected of being abolitionists, and ask for their prompt removal. Lost in the Council by a vote of 9 to 11.

The counce consurved with the committee proving ways and means for Papidaring the national etd, by recommending a speedy retrocession of the neutral bands to the United States, provided the retrocesson is effected, first, to pay the national debt, also to invest in productive State or United States recordies, two hundred and lifty thousand do hase—out-four to of the interest of which to be placed to the orphan school fund—the remaining three fooths to be applied to the gene al school fund, the the remainer of the principal to be left for further legie state.

In the same bill is a clause authorizing the priscipal cilet to appoint an agent to assistant the namber of osciliate lemilies and individuals in the nation, and set apart sixty trousand dellars, or as nuch thereof as may be no essary to feed them mittle first of August bext—rations to be issued for one month at a time.

Bill passed both houses appropriating \$21,100 te defray the expenses of the current year of the high and district schools. Reschilding passed to meet the Chectaws, Chickassws, Creeks and Seminoles in general courch at the North Fork of the Canadian, on the first of August bext—rations to be issued for the proposed of one captain, one housenant and three privates, each to be appoint five delegates to washington city to effect the sale of the neutral lands with the United States, John Thom, Flisha Hicks, Wm. P. Ross, W. A. Donces and D. k. Foreman. Adjo

Indiana Courts upon the Rights of Negroes on Railroads.

The regulations of the Jeff-rson Railway Company,

requiring colored persons to produce evidence of their freedom before travelling on their road, has provoked much excited discussion. We quote as follows:— CLASK CIRCUIT COURT, November Term, 1854—

icliows:—
CLARK CIRCUIT COURT, November Term, 1854—
Submitted upon an agreed statement of facts—
Opinion by Judge Bicknell.
Obadiah Buckner, vs. Jeffersonville Railroad Company.—In this case, the plaintiff, being a "colored person," applied for, and offered to pay for, a passage an delendant's care; defendant refused to carry him unless he would produce evidence of his freedom. The plantiff, in a suit before a Justice of the Pesce, recovered twenty dollars damages for the refusal, and the defendant appealed to this coort.

The defendant is authorized to pass all by-laws which she may doem recessary in her business, not repugnant to the constitution of the United States, or of localma; and at the time of the plaintiff's demand, so e had an law declaring that the conductor on the rad should not early colored persons, unless shown to be free. R diway companies are common carriers of passengers, and in gase all are accument carriers of passengers, and in gase all are accument carriers of passengers, and in gase all are accument carriers of passengers, and in gase all are accument carriers of passengers, and in gase all are accument carriers of passengers, and in gase all are accument carriers of passengers, and in gase all are accument carriers of passengers, and in gase all are accument carriers of passengers, and in gase all are accument carriers of passengers, and in gase all are accument carriers are persons baving enough as accommon to an accument are passengers, and indiana. A legio ament to be the carrier of this state at each that ble od, by the laws of Indiana. A legio ament to be the carrier to many that all contracts made with state at a carrier to many that all contracts made with state at a carrier to a many that all contracts made with state at a carrier to a many that all contracts made with state at a carrier of this carrier at a passenger.

such he to are veid, and that he cannot be employed in brotons except uncer a plants. A person #11 iss in cases in which a white man is con-

a stress in cases in which a control of the certification of the provision agreement rial to the determination. The provision agreement and not be reasonable not be reasonabl of the que their in the suit. A rule may be reason
while when such laws exist, which would not be reacomb e where the law makes no distinction between onable where the law makes no distinction between the races. The court, is bound, whatever may be the opin a of the judge as to the humanity or policy of such laws, not merely to inferee them in the proper cases, but to consider their sport and intensition where in collating in attaches to region bood that a colored person caunot be received in the courts of justife where a write man is concerned, it would see in that a common carrier of passengers may reacously in the court of the state of the state of the state.

But it elystes in question is less exclusive than thes; it exists in question in question is less exclusive than thes; it exists in question is question in less exclusive than thes; it exists in a state of the state.

But to by-law in question is less exclusive than this; tiers in a sthose color does and only who requested to the life videose of their freedom. It this Store, once our laws, I t ink this a reasonable regulation, who which the plantiff ought to have come, lied. The defendant is certainly not bound to criff the seasonable stated by the legal presumption is that all persons are integrated the lact by in the some oldred persons are not free, it, is eas hald that the matter should be settled in each case at the same the colored person applies for his seas. I am therefore of opinion that the plaintiff has a course of action, and that the judgment of the justice cause of action, and that the judgment of the

GEN. Houston.—The following letter was received from Gen. Houston, by the Committee of the Lectures of Slavery in Beaton, to reply to an invitation extended to him to deliver one of the lectures of the

"I have every disposition to visit B aton at the time which you propose, if my duties in the Senate will be mit. Before accepting the invitation so finch tendered, I am desirous to know whether the lecturer is or will be at liberty to give free expression of his own opinions on the subject of alavery, or which is he is to be restricted to any particular set of coincides. These inquiries are all made because I am no ultrs, but a constitutional conservative."

H-was subsequently assured that he would be "as liberty to give a free expression of his opinions," as d tile 22d of February was assigned for his lecture; but his final enswer has not been received. The committee confidently expect, however, that he will hotters.

SIMI-PACKELICIOUS ROBBERY.— On the 12th lost, some is missacrel group thief, as he is called, robbed it e femous on stone of the Unitarian church lately lunted down in Contord, N. H. some ancient and valuable down, pats were taken, but if other hosty was rought the filter was disappointed, as the coins which had been deposited were in a leaden box unitarial.

News from the West Indies. The British orig Europa, which arrived at this pert on Saturday evening, brought our fice of Nas rau (New Providence) papers dated to the 4th

November. The Nassau Chamber of Commerce met on the 3rd instant, and entered their award in the case of Mesers. Johnson and Sands against the American bark Charlotte Wynne, lately wrecked at Bieu

Mesers. Johnson and Sands against the American bark Charlotte Wynne, lately wreshed at Bieuthers. We publish an extract from the paper:

We award to Thomas Johnson for services of himself and twenty-four others, and to Fhomas H. Bands, seventy per cent salvage. And from the representation made by Captain Hammond, that agreat deal of the property was stolen from the wresk, we are of opinion that no other person should receive any share of the above awarded salvage. We also award to Thomas Johnson, for his services a wreck master, the sum of five pounds. A true extract.

George W. G. Robins, V. P. B. C. C.

In the case of the bark Gold Hunter, submitted to their arbitration, the Chamber of Commerce awarded \$3,000 to the owner of the wrecking sciooner Atlantic, and \$100 each to the crew. The captain and mate were refused to bribe the captain of the G. H. with one-fifth o their salvage.

Several disasvers had occurred to American vessels, at Pioce's Island, Nassan, and Rom Bay. They are reported in the journals, and pools led is our saip new columns.

The schooter T out, from New York, arrived at Nassan on the night of third instant, after encountering a heavy gale.

Bis Excellency the Governor held his usual level on the 26th unimo. It was well attended.

A correspondent of two Nassan, Guardian, writing from Harlem Island, on October 2, says:—we begin to have, a slight perception, a change of feeling that our winter, if it may be called such, has at length set in—a change of the pione and orange, once been shipped to the United States of America; but I region to have, and this sogether win have in almost every one teen leaver. The value of there is a factor of the pione and orange, once been shipped to the United States of America; but I region to has, later, very much deteriorated in all states, and this sogether with the loss b, the roughly state of the pione and orange, once been shipped to the United States of America; but I region to a feeling than or the pione and orange of the pione of the pione and orange

speculators.
This deterioration of price has been is a great measure occasioned by the large supplement of fruit row sermally made from the mand of those.

A reduction of the price of the pine, I hear, must ere long take place among the planters.

BARBADOSS.

The latest rumber of the Si. George's likes, speaking of the health of the island, says.—There are still some dysenteric and catarrha: affections abroad but the island is now, we believe, entirely fire from chole a. We regret, howeve, to be mable jet to report the colony throughout its length and breadth free from the maiady. It still main tabs a hold upon St. Pallip's, St. John's and St. George's; and although the cases are by an means rume out, they are marked with great virulence. So long as the discusse continues to assume anything like an epidemic form in those, or either of the parishes, the island cannot, in precise language, be said to be healthy, but there is no doubt that cholers is not in the least appreciable degree chowing any pige of extending itself beyond the piaces above mentioned.

any sign of extending their beyond the places above mentioned.

St. VINCENT.

The Weekly Morror publishes the following as the last health report:—It is our painful duty this week, in writing of the cholers, to announce that it is greatly on the increase, and that it is greatly on the mode all gentlemen who have been practising in the intected quarter.

From Graanda, Trinidad, St. Kitts, and St. Locis, we learn that the disease was disappearing gradually. The Port of Spain Gazette, of September 20, reports the fellowing singular fact from Trinidad. Several lunters are not ever persons who have passed through the woods recently report that they find the nowleys dead under the trees in all attractions. They appear to lave crepted from the nee over head, either dead, or in the agentes of death. During the small-pox epide mic treesme thing was observed, and there can be intile doubt in the precent case they are attacked by the prevailing epidemic. Surely this is another proof of the very close resultance between the physical constitution of the nowley t the and the proud genus home.

The Deministra of October 14th centioner as

monkey this and the proud genus home.

TOBAGO.

The Dominican of October 14th cenciodes a knythy review of the State of Tobago thes.—The branchal condition of the island of Tobago, like our own, is in any but a prosperous one. There are more than £3.660 of warrante in the market which cannot be cashed. The police, public officers are decivers are in, a.o., and making allo more for the revenue of the present quarter, the call will be in cell on the 24th of the present would £5,000, to neet which there was only £351 10s. 2d. In the measury. This scale of things has be a brought-heat, it is alleged by the House, by the eglect of a tell is with a return new sed by non-the sage, showing the amount of the public delive in the ways acc means for mersion to sace.

Eloure, it appears, is anxious to grant the new cash y supplies, but it consequence of this mills filled promise or the part of the Gore nor, the time has la, as d when supplies can be granted or taxes levied and collected, although imperatively called for. The Solictor General, in a speech upon the trans trustment of affairs after reviewing the diffifor. The Solictor General, in a speech upon the present postore of affairs, after reviewing the difficulties attendant upon the question of supely, said: "We cannot do one upon a tevenue to super closer present ex, encite e, and we must retreach."

SAN DOMINGO. The Nassan Guardian of Oxtober 14th publishee the following news under the above head:-- We are erabled to give the following important intelligence from San Domingo, on authority entitled to the fullat confidence:-The United States frigate Columbis, with a Commodore's flag, attended by two other American vessels, a corvette and steamer, have arrived at the port of San Domingo, and have formally demanded the cession to the United States of the port of San ana, with certain adjacent territory. A general officer, with one or more officers of Eaglpreces, is also reported to be on board the Columbia.
On the demand having been made on the government of the Diminican Republic, the British and French Consuls immediately despate ed express messengers to Porten Prince.—(What next?)

New York Canal Tonis.

[From the Allany Atlas, Nov. 18.]

The following are statements of the receipts of tolls on the State cars is for the fourth week in Oo tober and the first week in November, and also from the opening of the navigation up to and isoluding the same periods, for the years specified:

Fourth week in Total to Nov. 1.

	184 18	7.924	2,743,881
		1.406	2,723,361
	18/1 16	0.945	2,936.476
	186: 14	4.886	2,706,301
		2,306	2,755,323
	1854 11	8 699	2,418,882
	- 8 owing a decrease since las		
ı		se leur am	Consume
ij	1336,435.		***
1		Int week	Total to
i		in Nou.	Nov. 8.
ij	1847	\$154,045	\$3,352,453
3	1248	140,204	2,945,094
ì	1140	153,847	2,897,730
1	1856	134,478	2,857,834
1	1161	. 115,399	3,051,869
ı	1:42	122,801	2,829,103
ı	1835	. 130,351	2,885,674
,	1868	99,441	2,518,323
1			

Showing a decrease since last year amounting to 267,351.

in this connection we republish the following:

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ALBANY, Nov. 14, 1854.

Comparative statement of receipts from passengers and freights during the month of October, 1853.

at a 1854:

Passengers. Freight. Total.
1814. \$187,155 17 \$251,613 32 \$538,768 49
1855. \$32,741 54 231,551 76 558,293 29 Increase ..... 60,413 63 20,061 57 80,475 20 This shows, says the Evening Journal, a very gra-thyling increase in the business and receipts of the road, and promises well for the future.

Discovery of the 32D and 33D Asteroids.—A liver has been received by the director of the observatory at Combridge, Mars, from M. Liverrier, one of the distinguished had ators of the planet Nepture, that on he night of the 28 he of October two notitional aster ida were discovered in Paris by MM. Goldschnict and Chaerrac, for which the names of Permona and Polymnia have been presented.

These asteroids are the 32d and 33d now known or xi-t between Mars and Jupiter, and as twenty-the of them have been discovered within the last-in years, the schole number of them is perhapt

FATAL SICKNESS AMONG THE OTOE INDIANS.—ACCOUNTS from the villeges of the above tribs, go to how that they are dying in great numbers. It is upposed that the park or bacon received as annulsy, becoming must, or tenned, is the excasion of this nortality. What number have already dies, we have not been able to learn. We doubt no that the agent will immediately lock into the matter and give such resignance as is necessary.—Council Bings (Iowa) Bugle, Oct. 31.